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SUMMARY OF NEWS.

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Politics of Europe.

London, July 30, 1821. — A letter of the 19th June, from the agent to Lloyd's, at Smyrna, and two letters of the 21st and 25th June, from Constantinople, to members of the Levant Company, prove that the accounts in the French papers, which justly excited so much apprehension, are either false, or gross exaggerations of the truth. There is every reason for believing that the massacres and violations and selling of the Greek merchants as slaves, reported to have taken place at Constantinople, are wholly without foundation. At Smyrna, the Turks have indeed committed great excesses, but the number of victims, stated at 12,000 in the French papers, turns out to be not more than 200, and from the symptoms of returning tranquillity, the Greeks have been induced to make their appearance again in the streets.

The Russian Ambassador still remained at his country seat at Baykdere, where dispatches from his Court had been received by him, the contents of which were unknown. The Russian merchants in Constantinople had generally attended to the recommendation of their Ambassador; they settled their affairs, and were ready to depart on the shortest notice.

Stocks fell one per cent. on Saturday, and this, added to the former fall in the course of the week, must be considered a pretty strong proof of the predominance of apprehension of war between Russia and Turkey. *The Englishman* observes "that all the Brokers connected with Government have sold stock very largely, and as their means of information render it probable that they act on sufficient grounds, the example is followed by innumerable others, without knowing what they are."

We stated that we believed an endeavour would be made to free the Greeks in the Morea and the Islands from the dominion of the Turks. No doubt, any proposition of this kind must be far from palatable at Constantinople, and there will be great difficulty in bringing the Turks to consent to it. But the Turks, however intractable in general, and however decided their conduct with regard to the Russian Ambassador, may have been, cannot altogether shut their eyes to the consequences which would result from their having to encounter, unsupported by England and any of the other great States, the hostility of the colossal power of Russia. The Turks know that, in every war with that Power, they have experienced nothing but loss of territory and humiliation.

But we suspect that the greatest obstacle to any arrangement of this nature will proceed from Russia, and not from Turkey. The well known policy of the Court of Russia, and the feelings of the population, forbid us to expect much in a conjuncture like the present, from the pacific views attributed to the Emperor personally. How far Austria may be disposed to second the views of France and England, embarrassed as she now is with her Italian dominions, is a subject involved in great difficulty.

It appears from letters from Naples, that a Decree has been issued for the entire dissolution of the present army, and that a new army is about to be raised, of which three regiments of Swiss and one regiment of Albanians are to form a part. This is the only sure and effectual plan for protecting Monarchs against the consequences of misgovernment, and we are only astonished that it has not yet been more extensively acted upon. It is obvious, that when the soldiers of a country are taken from its population,

they must always, in some degree, share its feelings. But the foreign soldier takes no interest in the affairs of the people he is hired to keep down, and must, therefore, be a desirable instrument to those who wish to practise oppression. We wonder, too, that the writer in the *Morning Paper*, who subscribed himself Cato, and who must have been aware of this truth, did not avail himself of it, when stating the dangers to be apprehended from a Free Press, and a reading soldiery. The pretence for keeping up large armies, is to defend a country against foreigners. This is the pretence; but it is now pretty generally understood that large armies are kept for the purpose of protecting Governments only against their subjects. We wonder, then, that the Ministers of the Holy Alliance have not yet fallen on some plan for raising their armies in the dominions of each other, by which the end in view must be so much better answered. Switzerland is but a small country, and, however anxious, cannot supply all the Despots of Europe with mercenaries. — *Morning Chronicle*.

Coronation-dinner. — A congregation of Independent Dissenters in a neighbouring town have discharged their pastor on a charge of being inebriated at a Coronation-dinner. — *Exeter Gazette*.

Army List. — The Army List for the present month contains a Memo. that Ensign Pennija, of the 1st Foot, is dismissed the Army for having given affidavits of the same Quarter's Half-pay to three different Bankers, and obtaining money from each thereupon, although he had previously received the same half-pay through his Agent. — Also a Memo. that the Secretary of War had received a Bank Note for 25*l.* from a person A. Z. who acknowledges he has discovered in re-examining his accounts, that he owes Government 130*l.* and 10*l.* from an anonymous writer, sent without a reason. — These sums are paid to the account of the Paymaster General.

Extensive Seizure. — On Monday (July 30) a vessel arrived at Sandwich, purporting to have a cargo of eggs and butter; when some suspicion arising, she was examined and found to have two false linings, in which were found a large quantity of snuff, tobacco, and spirits, most curiously concealed, which, with the vessel, were of course seized. The crew who were all Dutchmen, took an abrupt departure.

Air Balloon. — Mr. Green, who ascended in an Air Balloon, on the Coronation day, made another ascent on Wednesday (Aug. 1) from the Belvidere tea-gardens, Pentonville. The precarious vehicle made its aerial progress in majestic style, and in about half an hour descended at Barking, where the adventurous traveller was most hospitably received.

Denmark. — In the kingdom of Denmark there were born in 1820, 32,376 children, among whom 3,089 were natural children. The number of deaths was 23,532. At Copenhagen the births were 2,325, including 852 natural children; the deaths, 1,102.

Our late Good King. — The following Anecdote of the late King, emphatically styled "George the Good," is not generally known. His Majesty's refined skill in music is universally acknowledged; he many years ago composed an air, which he gave to one of his attendants of the name of Bernard; who, on Bickersstaff's transformation of *The Village Opera* to *Love in a Village*, introducing it in the character of Rosetta, with appropriate words, viz. "In love shou'd there meet a fond pair." The air possesses a tasteful ease and simplicity, worthy of the royal composer.

Distressing Circumstances.—The following distressing circumstances occurred on Saturday evening (July 28): Hester Knight, who lives at Crowan church town, from the appearance of the atmosphere imagined that there was a fire in the direction of her son's house. She called her daughter out of bed, who followed half-dressed. The daughter passed her mother in the road, and on reaching her brother's house, found it was on fire. The owner and his wife had gone to Helston market, leaving two children behind who were with difficulty rescued from the flames; a few articles of furniture only were saved. When the young woman was returning home, she stumbled over something in the road, which proved to be her mother, who had died from fright before she could reach her son's house. The poor girl was so alarmed at this second shock that she was seized with fits, and is in a very precarious state.—*Cornwall Paper.*

A Curious Mistake.—A few mornings ago, a labouring man with a scythe, was slashing, with the most tremendous rapidity, at a small field of green oats, near Braintree, and had nearly felled half the crop, while the remaining part would also certainly have been sacrificed to his fury, had not the impetuous velocity of his action been checked by the arrival of the honest farmer, whose slumberous eyes had prevented his earlier attendance to point out the difference between oats and grass!

Great Walker.—A man named Wedner, a letter-carrier, at Earlscoln, in the county of Essex, has walked 52,000 miles within the last seven years; although he is at the advanced age of 78 years, he continues to walk 24 miles a-day, six days in every week.

France.—The weather has been so cold and rainy in France, that the grain in the corn districts is reported to have suffered much from the inclemency of the season. The wheat in particular is said to be exuberant in straw, but deficient in ear, and a great portion of it is laid and rotting on the ground. The vines have recovered beyond expectation; but the vintage will fall short of an average crop.

Vesuvius.—An article from Naples dated the 14th of July, in a French Journal says,—

Last Friday, Vesuvius was covered during the whole day, not with volcanic lava, but with snow, which fell in great abundance and covered the whole summit of the mountain. This is a phenomenon rarely witnessed here, even in winter.

Quarterly Review.—The last QUARTERLY REVIEW, in an article on *Mitford's History of Greece*, makes the following sensible and judicious observation:—"The student is disgusted with the trifle tale of war and State intrigues, and he desires to meet, in his historical researches, with personages more interesting and intellectual than Commanders of Armies, and Leaders of Cabinets. . . . It is the eloquence of those who, from the fulness of their intellectual stores, pour forth exhortations to virtue, and reprehensions of vice, that really restrains the bulk of mankind from crime, and not the warrant of the Magistrate. It is the intercourse of original and creative minds that prepares the public disposition for improvement, and guarantees the success of change, and not the formal decree of Ministers."—After complaining that "too much inquiry and thought are bestowed upon what in general are not worth investigating, the deep-laid intrigue, the tortuous policy, and the supposed sagacity of a Minister," the Reviewer exclaims. "How would Pericles, Epaminondas, or Alexander, bear juxtaposition with Socrates, and Plato, and Aristotle? These were the real benefactors of their country, the true directors of human affairs, the unsullied patriots; these were conquerors without crime, and and statesmen without corruption."

Sir Gregor Mac Gregor.—The MARIA, Captain Thornthwait, arrived in Dublin yesterday, having on board Sir GREGOR MAC GREGOR, his Lady, and family; they sailed from Santa Martha in an armed schooner bound to Greenock, but falling in with the MARIA, about 130 leagues to the West of Ireland, and being short of water, they went on board, and are now at GRESHAM'S Hotel, Sackville-street.—*Dublin Mercantile Advertiser.*

Epigram.—An old Epigram is not inapplicable to a name-sake of the person on whom it was made. A lawyer of some eminence in his day, who was remarkable for having the word discretion constantly in his mouth, married in his old age a very young woman, upon which occasion the following lines appeared:—

"DISCRETION! thou'rt a jewel.
"But lately lost by Sir JOHN SEWELL."

Artist.—A wretched artist, who thought himself an excellent painter, was talking pompously about decorating the ceiling of his saloon—"I am whitewashing it, and in a short time I shall begin painting." "I think you had better," replied one of his audience, "paint it first, and whitewash it afterwards."

Unparalleled Cruelty.—On Thursday morning, (July 26,) some inhuman wretch entered a calves' pen in a meadow near the Bridge, Worcester, and severed a fat calf, while alive, by cutting it through at the loins, and carried away the two hind quarters!

Odessa.—The following is an extract of a letter from Odessa of the date of July 3:—"The Greeks, arrived from Constantinople, and who have experienced a welcome reception in this place, committed, the day before yesterday, the most shocking outrages. These people who suffer themselves to be massacred without resistance at Constantinople, have just given, in this settlement, some specimens of their courage by attacking, in the streets, in their private houses, and even in their Synagogues, and treating in the most barbarous manner, the peaceable Jews. They ransacked their coffers, and carried off the money contained in them; they pillaged their houses, and those who offered resistance were maltreated. They broke the windows of their Synagogues, tore the Hebrew books to pieces, and carried away the poor's box. Four Israelites have already died in consequence of the ill treatment, and several others are mortally wounded. The women and children have not been spared. They forced a child's eyes out of the sockets, and cut an old man's beard with the skin from his face. The police succeeded, though not without much difficulty, in restoring tranquillity. Several Greeks have been apprehended and committed to prison for trial."

Bonaparte.—A letter from St. Helena, after mentioning the death of Bonaparte, the preparations for his funeral, and his choice of his place of burial, which we have already mentioned, says:—"Enclosed with him in the coffin were a silver urn containing his heart, and another containing his stomach, and all the coins that were issued during his reign; together with a knife and fork, a spoon, and one plate, all of silver, I saw his heart before it was soldered up in the urn, which was permitted to me as a great favour. The pall at the funeral was of purple velvet, on which was placed the cloak or mantle and sword, which Bonaparte wore at the battle of Waterloo, and on the head of the coffin a cushion and crucifix. There was no inscription on his coffin. The grave was lined with stone, and covered with a plain slab of the same material."

Free Press.—It is often affirmed of the French, as it is of the Spaniards, and every other people who are endeavouring to vindicate their independence, that they are not sufficiently enlightened to be capable of enjoying the benefits of a free press and a free Government! But admitting, what is very far indeed from being the case, that the French people are as ignorant and prejudiced as their worst calumniators represent them, what does that prove? Because they are uninformed, is that any reason for withholding all access to information? Is it to be contended that because they are ignorant, they ought for ever to remain so! "Arbitrary power," says an able writer, "is adverse to the instruction of the people, and despises them for being uninstructed. You are wretchedly ignorant, and consequently incapable of judging, it exclaims, and you must be kept in ignorance that you may not have it in your power to become capable of judging." Such is the eternal and vitiated circle in which despots and their apologists pretend to reason; and such is the logic of those who would continue restrictions on the press, on account of the people not being sufficiently intelligent to distinguish between truth and falsehood!

From the Latest French Papers.

Journal du Commerce, August 9, 1821.

Frontiers of Moldavia, July 15.—At the beginning of July the Hellenists and other troops who were still on the heights of Moldavia, had been obliged to quit that province or retire into the inaccessible mountains, where the Turks have found it impossible to follow them.

Prince Cantacuzene and Pendadeka, who were said to be killed, have arrived in the Russian territory, and obtained permission to reside there provisionally.

A corps has been assembled under the command of Mladen Milanowich, one of the Servian chiefs who had repaired to the head-quarters of the Greeks, in order to have an interview with Ypsilanti, Cantacuzene and others, as to the participation of the Servians in the Greek Insurrection. Not having received satisfactory intelligence from his own country and being informed that the Turks had set a price upon his head, and that the Pasha of Belgrade had given the most peremptory orders to arrest him should he make his appearance again in Servia, Mladen preferred sharing the fate of the Hellenists. Fortune having proved treacherous to his wishes, he notwithstanding chose rather to wage still a petty warfare with the Turks, and has retired with this view into the mountains, from which he may effect his retreat into Buckourne, if it be necessary.

Many detachments of Turks have advanced to the verge of the Russian Frontier; but their commanders have testified much respect for the Russian commanders, and have carefully respected the territory of that power.

The last letters from Constantinople agree in saying that they regard war with Russia as certain. The Porte has ordered all the troops arrived from Asia, and who have been since assembled in the vicinity of Constantinople, to advance by forced marches upon the banks of the Danube. The corps d'armée which was to proceed to the Morea to act against the insurgents of that province, has received contrary orders, and is also to move upon the Danube and accelerate its march as much as possible.

There is also some question at Constantinople about the immediate departure of 40,000 Janissaries for the army of the Danube, commanded by Jussuf Pasha. But it appears the Divan is not without apprehension in this respect, many of the heads of the soldiers having already testified the greatest reluctance to quit the capital.

We are assured that the Imperial Internuncio at Constantinople, has received instructions from the Austrian cabinet not to continue, from henceforth, his relations with the Porte but in concert with the Russian Ministers.

The political horizon seems to be charged with some clouds on account of the serious differences that have arisen between the Porte and Russia. An Alliance is spoken of as concluded between two powers to oppose every dismemberment of the Ottoman Empire; whilst on the other hand we are assured that two Sovereigns of the North are more than ever decided to concur in the enfranchisement of the Greek nation.

Ionian Islands, June 30.—We understand that Teppeleni, the country of Ali-Pasha, is full of insurrection. The Turkish Pasha has been deposed. Imer-Pasha, who had come to attack the insurgents of Livadia and Acarnania, has been defeated, and his loss amounts to 4000 men. The cities of Messalongi and Vrashoti have surrendered to the Greeks, who have also taken possession of two forts on the sea shore in the front of St. Martha. A numerous corps of Greek troops move towards Arta; on the 13th instant, they had already reached the promontory of Azio before Prævesa.

As the Lord Commissioner has resolved to put the treaty of 1800 in execution, according to which Barbary cruizers are obliged to keep 40 leagues from the Ionian Sea, the Greeks of the Morea have a fair field against the Turks, having nothing more to fear from the fleet of the Barbary States which was to come to the assistance of the Turks.

Asiatic Turkey presents the same scenes of horror as Turkey in Europe. The greatest atrocities have taken place at Jerusalem. It is confirmed that the Holy Sepulchre had been ravaged as well as all the Christian Churches; and all the Christian inhabitants of this country who did not take refuge in the mountains and were found in the vicinity of Jerusalem have been assassinated. The same horrors have been repeated in the open country. Every where the Christians are seen flying with their wives and children, and the little of their property which they can carry away, to escape the fury of the Turks, which amounts nearly to madness and surpasses the utmost atrocities that have been seen hitherto. A party of fugitive Christians have repaired to the mountains of the Druses, where they have found an asylum so much the more safe, as the Druses, perpetual enemies of the Turks, have always repulsed them successfully.

Paris, August 8.—The last news from Germany bear that the Great Powers of Europe are at last agreed among themselves as to the measures which humanity and the policy of Europe require in the present situation of Turkey. We shall very soon see the first diplomatic note on that subject appear.

Bonaparte.—We read in a GERMAN JOURNAL that Napoleon Bonaparte has addressed three remarkable letters, the first to a great Monarch, the second to the Arch-duchess Maria Louisa his wife, the third to the Duke de Reichstadt his son. This paper adds that the death of the Ex-emperor has been attended with the most affecting circumstances. The last words which he pronounced were these. "I die with the experience of a thousand years, and with the sensation of an instant." (*Je meurs avec l'expérience de mille ans, et avec le sentiment d'un instant.*)

Ypsilanti.—The younger sister of Prince Ypsilanti has sent to her brother who is at the head of the Greek Insurgents her whole dowry, consisting of 20,000 ducats, with the following Note. "Better to be a Maiden in liberated Greece, than a Princess without a Country!"

Journal du Commerce, August 10, 1821.

London, Aug. 9.—Not only all the effects of the individuals composing the suite of Napoleon Bonaparte have been examined and registered at the custom house at Portsmouth, but even the description of their persons was taken. Mme Bertrand with her children arrived last evening at Brunet Hotel, Leicester place, London. She is accompanied by M de Montholon. M. Bertrand has declared that he wishes to end his days in England. Napoleon Bonaparte has left him a considerable legacy in his testament.—*Statesman.*

Naples, July, 22.—The ex-deputies to Parliament, Barelli, Poerio, Arcovito, and Petrinelli, have been banished from the kingdom of the Two Sicilies, and exiled into Germany. They will be conducted under an escort to Trieste, and from thence led to their destination. These persons had been already formerly imprisoned and then set at liberty. We know not what motive could induce the government to take these new rigorous measures against them.

Paris, July 9.—Private Letters from Rome announce that a convention has been concluded between the Court of Austria and the Holy See, in virtue of which three thousand Austrians will be put in possession of the Castle of St. Angelo. Rome and many other cities of the Pope will have besides Austrian garrisons. By another convention of an anterior date, made with the Grand Duke of Tuscany, it has been determined that cantonments shall be established in his states, so that in order to ensure the occupation of the kingdom of the two Sicilies, Austrian troops will line the road from Milan to Naples.

Trieste, July 27.—Letters from the Levant announce that many islands of the Archipelago have lately joined in a general association of the isles, after having defeated some Turks who were there. The island of Chios is of the number.—An attempt of the isle of Rhodes to attain the same result has not succeeded.—There are sharp conflicts in the isle of Candia between the Turks and the Greeks.—People speak of the creation of a provisional Government of Livadia at Athens.

Selections.

MARIUS AMIDST THE RUINS OF CARTHAGE.

(From the Etonian.)

CARTHAGE! I love thee! thou hast run
As I, a warlike race;
And now thy Glory's radiant sun
Hath veil'd in clouds his face:
Thy days of pride—as mine—depart;
Thy Gods desert thee, and thou art
A thing as nobly base
As he whose sullen footstep falls
To night around thy crumbling walls.
And Rome hath heap'd her woes and pains
Alike on me and thee;
And thou dost sit in servile chains,—
But mine they shall not be!
Though fiercely o'er this aged head
The wrath of angry Jove is shed,
Marius shall still be free,
Free—in the pride that scorns his foe,
And bares the heap to meet the blow.
I wear not yet thy slavery's vest,
As desolate I roam;
And though the sword were at my breast,
The torches in my home,
Still—still, for orison and vow,
I'd fling them back, my curse—as now;
I scorn, I hate thee—Rome!
My voice is weak to word and threat—
Mine arm is strong to battle yet!

ERIN.

When I think on the wrongs that encircle the land,
Where I first drew the breath of the morn,
When I think on the coward and murderous hand
Which her yet bleeding bosom has torn;
When I think on those spirits, as ardent as brave,
That once could out rival the world,
Oh, could they but start from their wide yawning grave,
And behold her a pining, a manacled slave,
From her fame and her liberty hurl'd.
When I think on her merits, her tears, and her fate,
On the chains which her freedom defile,
I cannot but curse those proud despots of hate
Who have reaped the fair fields of her toil;
I cannot but weep, when the finger of scorn
Is raised at her poverty's doom,
And see the proud fetters of Tyranny borne,
By the ardent and valiant, who only can mourn
O'er the seat of her liberty's tomb.
But gone is that vision of glory that seem'd
For ever to give her a name;
Whose rays thro' the dark clouds of ignorance beam'd,
And lightened the path of her fame;
When her Kings and her chiefs were the bravest and best,
Undaunted through battle and toil,
And strong was the arm and nervous the breast,
And valiant the foe that could brow the proud crest
Of a Chief of the Western Isle,
O Erin, my country, when last time I stray'd
O'er the free native glens of my home,
And the fresh breeze of heav'n around me delay'd,
As onward I carelessly roam:
In all their wild beauty I gazed on thy hills,
To the veins of my bosom so dear;
I gazed on thy blue skies, thy vallies and rills,
And cursed the cold heart of the stranger, who wills
That thy joy shall be dimm'd by a tear.

IMPROMPTU.

By a Lady in the Royal Observatory Booth, on seeing a Noble Mar-
quess smile at the scramble for the silvery shower sprinkled over
the "Mob," on the return of the Procession from the Abbey.

See, see! at the shouts of the people delighted,
A dignified smile o'er his countenance play;
Can that smile speak contempt for the people united,
With pleasure at throwing their money away?
Morning Chronicle.

ALI PASHA.

Lines, suggested by the perusal of a Poem, in a late Monthly Magazine,
on a similar subject.

The Divan has closed, and Byzantium's water
Is darkened at noon, by the warrior's sail;
The crescent of battle, unfurled for the slaughter
A beacon of promise, streams wide on the gale!
The horse-tail now floats from the city of towers;
The harem is mute, for the Mighty in War
Dread Lord of the Faithful, has mustered his powers,
And high is his wrath against Ali Pasha.

Praise be to Alla, and keep the Well-guarded*
From anarchy free, till Janina's no more;
Life to the Sultan, whose bounty rewarded
Each bold Janizary with zequins a store.
Prepare the sherbet, the vanguard advances
(Dauntless defenders of Prophet and law!)
From the Meidan† they come with a forest of lances,
And shout for the charge against Ali Pasha.

Thracians and Copts, down the Bosphorus pouring,
Wake from their zebees the loud martial strain;
Cannons' loud peals, from the arsenals roaring,
Robe all the long line of ramparts in flame;
Dome, fane, and minaret, brightly are peering
Through the volume of smoke from the engines of war,
Troops are embarking, while thousands are cheering
The crusade all rise against Ali Pasha.

Pennon is flying, and banner is streaming;
And, sparkling below in the blue-mirror'd wave,
The steel-girted caps of the Spahis are gleaming,
Or glittering in foam, from the oar of the slave.
Kettle-drums sounding, and cymbals are clanging;
And, blazoned with diamonds, a warlike Bashaw
Has charge of the firman, and bowstring that's hanging
In the capitan's galley, for Ali Pasha.

Hosts to the mosque of St. Sophia are crowding,
To offer up prayers while the fleet is in view;
Crescents gleam bright from the tall-masted shrouding;
Scarf, plume, and turban are nodding adieu!
Moslem and Greek, o'er the smooth decks are treading,
From the galley minute, to the hugo Baccantur;
Cordage is creaking, and canvas is spreading;
Tis the strength of the empire, 'gainst Ali Pasha.

The last anchor's weighed, and the tumult is banished;
The Ottoman's keels plough the Marmora's wave;
The late busy scene, like a vision, has vanished,
With the plash from the oar, and the shout of the brave.
The van of the fleet entering Hellespont's water,
Mere specks in the distance, are fading afar;
And the wind blowing fresh, from the favourite quarter,
Sends a prosperous gale, on to Ali Pasha.

Liverpool Mercury.

G. R. E.

* Constantinople, the well guarded.—† The parade.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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Liberty in the Ionian Islands.

Morning Chronicle, July 24, 1821.

We extract from the MALTA GOVERNMENT GAZETTE two Acts of the Parliament of the Ionian Islands, from which some idea may be formed of the nature of the Constitutional Liberty which is there enjoyed under the protection of Great Britain. The people of these Islands must be strangely constituted indeed, if the laws which are thus imposed on them do not give rise to the most rooted discontent.

UNITED IONIAN STATES.

Act of Parliament, establishing the Tribunal for the Trial of all Persons accused of High Treason, and of other Crimes against the State, and for regulating the proceedings to be pursued in such cases.

Whereas it is expressly declared in the Constitutional Chart of these States, established in the year 1817, that a Special Law shall be made relating to State Crimes; and whereas, from particular circumstances, no Law has yet been made and promulgated, and therefore the old Laws and Proceedings affecting such crimes continue in force;

And whereas, by the said Constitutional Chart, the High Police of these States is placed under the immediate direction of his Excellency the Lord High Commissioner, who might deem it, in certain cases, improper for him to try persons charged with crimes against the State, and it consequently being necessary, in such cases, to establish a High Court of Delegation for the trial of offences of that kind;

It is, therefore, hereby decreed by his Highness the President and the Most Excellency Senate, by the advice and consent of the Most Noble Legislative Assembly of these States in Parliament assembled, and with the approbation of his Excellency the Lord High Commissioner of the Protecting Sovereign;

1. That, until the promulgation of a law relating to crimes and offences against the State, as provided by the Constitutional Chart, all crimes and offences of that nature, such as seditious writings and seditious speeches against the Government of these States, general and local, with the design and tendency of disturbing the public tranquillity, or defaming his Excellency the Lord High Commissioner of the Protecting Sovereign, his Highness the President, and the Members of the Most Excellent Senate or the Most Noble Legislative Assembly, made, committed, and published, in any part of the Dominions of these States, shall be tried before the Supreme Council of Justice, constituted according to the provisions laid down in the second paragraph of the 7th article of the 3rd section of the 6th chapter of the Constitutional Chart of 1817, in regard to the formation of a Court for the trial of Government functionaries, charged with public crimes, or before the Supreme Council of Justice in its ordinary capacity, as shall be determined by the Executive Government, after a mature consideration of the matter laid before it by the Advocate General thereon.

2. The said Court will only proceed in the Council of Ten, or by the examination of such cases as shall be submitted to it by the Advocate-General by order of the Executive Government.

3. All reference whatever to the laws and proceedings of British Tribunals is expressly prohibited in the said Court, as it is also prohibited to take the proceedings adopted by the Inquisitors of State under the Republic of Venice, for a guide.

4. The laws by which the Supreme Council of Justice are to try those who may be brought before it accused of State crimes, shall be those of the Venetian Code in ordinary cases, and in defect of that the Roman or Common law, except what is otherwise decreed by the present Act.

5. The accused shall not have the right to demand of the Government, nor shall he on his part be required to give, a list of the witnesses' names, or a schedule of the documents to be produced at the trial. But if the Government shall think proper to grant such list or schedule, as an indulgence, then the accused shall be required to give to the Government a similar list on his part.

6. The introduction or any trial for State crimes shall be effected according to the 8th Article of the present mode of proceeding, under the orders and direction of his Excellency the Lord High Commissioner of the Protecting Sovereign, upon whom the accused must depend for every thing, until the High Court of Delegation be established by the Most Excellent Senate, as was declared in the first Article of this Act, namely, the Supreme Council of Justice in its ordinary capacity, or increased in the number of its Members.

7. The Court of the Supreme Council being established as above, it will proceed to the examination of all the indictments for crimes against the State, which shall be submitted to it by the Most Noble Advocate-General of these States; and it shall try the accused according to the laws before-mentioned, and with the following forms and regulations:—

8. It shall not be allowed, on any account or consideration, to dispute the jurisdiction, the powers or competence of the Court, as established by the present Act.

9. The accused being brought before the Court as above, the indictment shall be read to them, and they shall be asked if they are guilty or not guilty of the crime imputed to them; and upon answering that they are not guilty, they shall be asked if they defend themselves personally, or by an Advocate. No more than one Advocate shall be heard on the part of the accused.

10. On the accused confessing his guilt, or refusing to answer at all, and persisting in such conduct, after having been admonished by the Court, that he will not be in any manner benefited by it, the Court shall order his confession to be registered, or his silence to be recorded; and in either of these cases it shall proceed to pronounce judgment, inflicting upon the accused the punishment due to the crime charged against him.

11. As the necessary measures will be previously adopted, on the part of his Excellency the Lord High Commissioner, or of the Executive Government, that the accused may be duly informed of the crimes charged against them, and time and the necessary means allowed them, for the arrival at Corfu of the witness in their defence, in time to be examined before the Court, no delay of any kind, under pretext of the want of witnesses, shall be granted by the Court.

12. The depositions of the witnesses taken on oath before the Advocate General, or other competent authority, shall be read to the Court, and admitted as evidence, provided the said witnesses, on being interrogated in Court, shall allow that they are the same depositions made by them at their examination. The witnesses, however, shall be liable to be sworn, and cross-examined by the Advocate for the accused, as also by every Member of the Court, and by the Advocate General.

If it should happen in any case that a witness, or witnesses, do not appear in Court to be re-examined, during the period of the trial, then the Court, after having heard the Advocate General on the circumstance of the witness' absence, shall determine, in such case, either to admit, or not to admit, the written deposition of the absent witness or witnesses.

The exceptions, which may be made against the witnesses, produced on the part of the Government, as well as on that of the accused, shall be heard and decided upon by the Court.

After having heard the Advocate-General, and taken down the evidence in support of the indictment, the Court shall hear the accused in his defence, and shall examine the witnesses; the Advocate-General may then draw his conclusions in reply.

The preliminary and interlocutory points, and the points of order that may arise, shall be determined by the Court, according to its discretion, either on the instant, or deferred till the end of the trial in order to form part of its final judgement.

The progress of the trial shall not be suspended except on Sundays, and the other solemn festivals specified in the present Code of Procedure *pro tempore*.

If the Advocate for the accused shall fall sick during the trial, he shall be visited by the *Profo-medico*, and the prosecution of the trial shall be suspended, on his report, for three days, during which the accused must instruct another Advocate in his defence, if the first does not recover: such delay shall not be granted more than once.

In every circumstance not otherwise provided for in this Act, the Court shall regulate itself according to the Code, established *pro tempore* for these States.

This Act shall have force and effect until the end of the Fifth Session of this Parliament, which will be in the year 1822.

Corfu, March 27, 1821. (Signed) D. VALSAMACHI,
Secretary of the Most Noble Legislative Assembly.

Act of Parliament, granting to the Local Government of these States extraordinary powers in cases of emergency, until the Report relating thereto be made to the general Government.

Whereas it is necessary, in consequence of the geographical position of the United Ionian Islands, that the Local Governments of the various Islands of these States be invested with powers and competent authority in order to be in a condition to act with vigour in the event of any attempt being made to disturb the public peace and tranquillity; and whereas, further, the state of agitation and uncertainty, now existing in the neighbouring countries, calls for measures of precaution upon this subject.—It is hereby decreed, by authority of his Highness the President, and of the most Excellent Senate, by the advice and consent of the most Noble Legislative Assembly in this Fourth Session of the First Parliament, and with the approbation of his Excellency the Lord High Commissioner of the Protecting Sovereign, as follows:—

Art. 1. The President and Regent in each of the Islands of Cephelonia, Zante, S. Maura, Ithaca, Cerigo and Paxo, shall have the power, whenever they think it necessary, to proclaim martial law in the said islands, or in any part, district, city, or village of the same, and to carry it into immediate execution (by means of a Proclamation to that effect signed by both), until the determination of the general Government be known, it being always understood that, within the space of twenty-four hours from the time of publication, the President and Regent do transmit by express due intelligence thereof, with the necessary details, to the general Government for its information.

Art. 2. Whenever the Local Government of any of the seven Islands shall deem it necessary, in consequence of any tumult or disorder, to send a body of troops to any particular place, district, city or village of any of the said islands, the said Government may compel the inhabitants to give quarters to these troops, and it shall farther have the power of levying and exacting in a summary manner, from the aforesaid place, district, city, or village, the whole of the expence of provisions, and every other incidental charge, during the time that the said body of troops are employed as above stated.

Corfu, 5th April 1821.

(Signed) D. VALSAMACHI,

Secretary of the Most Noble Legislative Assembly.

Prize Property of Palembang.

HIGH COURT OF ADMIRALTY, THURSDAY, JULY 12, 1821.

The King's Advocate stated, that this was an application to the court to condemn certain property (stated in detail in a schedule given in); which property was taken in Palembang, in the East Indies, in March, 1812, in consequence of certain hostilities committed by the Sultan of Palembang against his Britannic Majesty's flag in the island Sumatra. This territory was captured by a conjoint expedition of sea and land forces. The only doubt upon the case was, whether this property could be considered as so captured by a conjoint expedition of his Majesty's naval and military forces, or in any other way which could be recognized by the authorities here; inasmuch as the island of Java, of which Palembang was a dependency, had been taken by the British in 1811, and placed, as believed, in the hands of the East India Company. This defection of the Sultan's took place in the following spring, and the question was, whether the matter did not rather come within the scope of the East India Company's charter? The interval, however, between the cessation of the regular hostilities against the Dutch power in these quarters, and this defection, was very short; and his Majesty's forces were called in to repress that defection. Since the institution of this suit, notice had been given to the East India Company, in order that they might make any claim which they should think proper, and they now declared that they disclaimed all interest in the matter otherwise than as agents for government. Government felt very desirous that the question should be referred to the High Court of Admiralty for its decision. His Majesty's Advocate, in conclusion, submitted that, as his Majesty's forces had been called in so soon after the nominal reduction of the island, to repress this defection, it was to be considered as a conjoint expedition by sea and land; that no opposition was offered to the present application; and that as the East India Company considered this defection as one growing out of the Sultan's attachment to the former Dutch authorities resident at Palembang, they conceived there existed a bond of union between the two events. With regard to the property itself, there was an affidavit of Major Thorne, in which it was described as the *bona fide* property of the Sultan of Palembang.

The affidavit was here read: it contained a long and whimsical enumeration of the Sultan's spoils and furniture. These consisted of brass armoury, blue earthenware, chintz, palampores, tin pots, gold and silver, blue serge, Malay shovels, and an immense variety of implements and manufactures in copper, brass, and other metals.

Sir Wm. Scott.—Is there any *constat* of their value?

Dr. LUSHINGTON.—Somewhere about 30,000l.

Sir W. Scott.—The East India Company make no opposition then?

THE KING'S ADVOCATE.—No, Sir; they disclaim any interest of their own; whereas in any other kind of conjoint expedition approaching the nature of this, but not precisely of the same character, they would have had an interest. They usually partake of the grant made by the Crown in such cases. The tenour of their charter is, that they shall have all prizes captured within their own territories.

Sir W. Scott thought that there was sufficient in the facts alleged to prove (as he understood it) that this capture was connected with the reduction of the island of Java, and was therefore to be considered as growing out of the Dutch hostilities of that period, and out of the attachment of this oriental sovereign to that Dutch form of government. This being the case, it was prayed for.

The decree was then ordered to issue (specially worded) for the said condemnation.

Debate on the French Press.

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.—SITTING OF JULY 7, 1821.

The order of the day for resuming the debate on the project of law for continuing the censorship on the journals was read, and M. Duplessis-Grenedan concluded his speech, which had been interrupted by the termination of the sitting. He strongly reprobated the conduct of ministers. He complained that under a royal government the royalists were treated as a dangerous party. On the return of the King the perfidious Fouché took upon himself the management of affairs; to him succeeded a disciple of Fouché's—a man who belonged to the court of the females of the usurper's family. The latter became the soul of the ministry. The dissolution of the Chamber of 1815, the elections which followed, the conspiracies of Grenoble and Lyons, the base persecution of Generals Cannel and Donnadieu, marked his administration; and the assassination of the Duke of Berry concluded it. The heated orator then passed in review the different acts of the present ministry, the process against M. Bergasse, and the impunity of a work of Guizot. He concluded in the following manner:—"If any well-informed person were to say to you, 'The censorship is demanded, to-morrow it will be in such hands,' would you grant it?" "Yes," said M. de Broglie, and a laugh followed the laconic reply.

M. Devaux observed, that what *Æsop* said of language might be applied to the liberty of the press—"Nothing is worse, and nothing is better;" if by this definition a sage in servitude did not advise the interdiction of speech, but endeavoured to impress upon us the propriety of supporting the inconveniences which arose from its nature, so ought the sage upon the throne, having proclaimed the liberty of the press, to teach us to respect it, and not to destroy it. The hon. member then proceeded to argue against the censorship, and to point out its dangerous tendency. He endeavoured to show, that "if the press had been free in 1815, the people would not have been left in that state of security which facilitated the progress of the man of the isle of Elba. In fact, Bonaparte was at Fontainebleau when the journals under the censorship said that he had only arrived at Dijon. Among those journalists that prattled so much after the victory, did any one dispute the prize of courage and eloquence with that friend of the liberty of the press (B. Constant), who obtained leave from the censorship on the 29th of March, to publish and to sign in the journals that vigorous philippic against Bonaparte, which imitated the orations against Antony, and which marked out for its author the tragical end of Cicero."

N. Benoist, the King's Commissary, defended the censorship on the avowal that it had a favourable influence on the late elections, as by its means a royalist majority was returned; and this majority, he thought, would be very silly to destroy an instrument so useful to it. (Bursts of laughter, which awoke three deputies who, during the speech, had fallen asleep.)

M. B. Constant made a long and able speech against the proposed law. The principle of the censorship, he contended, was contrary to the essence of a representative government,—contrary to those rights which preceded the charter itself—contrary to those natural rights which are never considered as the concession of power—contrary to the interests of individuals, whom it exposes to arbitrary interference and deprives of all appeal—and even contrary to the interest of government itself, which it deprives of all lights, and against which it raises resentments. Applied to the journals, the censorship, he contended, was absurd; because the journals were an arm, and the censorship placed this arm in the hands of those most interested in abusing it. "Armed with the journals, the agents of power traverse society, mute and gagged with the insolence produced by the certainty of impunity. They do not only fetter, but they insult,—they do not only harass, but they outrage,—they do not commit injustice, but they spread falsehood and defamation without admitting of contradiction. In a word, the 15 months of the censorship have been the saturnalia of calumny." New sorts of oppression, he said, had thus grown up, and fresh discontents had been excited. "What," said the hon. member, "has been the consequence? Instead of becoming, as the censorship was to make us, a people of lambs and doves, our passions have been more violent than ever; for nothing so much foment passion as insult without defence." The orator then complained of inconsistencies in the conduct of those who, in 1815, supported a censorship and now opposed it. He could not see principles where there was only interested calculations; he could not confound the love of the character with the love of the portfolio (*place*). Thrice during the last 24 hours, negotiations; have been resumed and broken off about office, and the parties have as yet come to no definitive resolution. Those negotiations have revealed one thing, namely, that for a long time past there have been divisions in the ministry—that the majorities, at which we have sometimes been astonished, in the chamber, belonged not to the whole ministry, but to two members of it only, who were honoured with exclusive kindness, and who, like harbingers, were sent before to prepare lodgings and announce the *corps*

d'armée. The orator concluded his speech in the following words:—"You hear England quoted as an example. Open her annals. The counter-revolution has prevailed in England! How long? 23 years; See, under the counter-revolution Shaftsbury proscribed and Clarendon banished; and, under the constitutional regime, Mr. Pitt governing for a quarter of a century."

M. de Vaublanc who had drawn up the report of the commission which decided against the censorship, defended the opinion of that commission. Having occasion to reply to M. Pasquier, one of the ministers, M. Vaublanc, who had been himself a minister in 1816, drew a striking contrast between that politician and himself. "I know," said he, "a man (meaning M. Pasquier) who never left one administration till he had prepared to enter another, who never deserted one set of friends till he had looked out for another which possessed more court favour, and who had skipped into successive cabinets with that ease which marks all his movements. I know another (meaning himself) who never took a single step to attain office, and never made a single effort to keep it; who saw intrigues busy around him without deigning to counteract their plots—who, as his party became proscribed, identified himself more with its fortunes—who has lived in the most profound seclusion: since he resigned office, and since he ceased to be minister has never sat at the table of a minister. If such a man is ruled by ambition, he takes a strange road to attain his objects, and shows that he is unacquainted with those models which ambitious men generally imitate."

After a good deal of discussion, in which M. de la Bourdonnaye, a violent ultra, spoke against the censorship,

The President read the article of the project thus drawn up:—

"The law of the 31st of March, 1820, relative to the publication of the journals and periodical writings, shall continue to have effect till the end of the session of 1821." There were four amendments proposed to this article, three of which were rejected; the discussion the fourth was postponed till Monday.

Death of Bonaparte,

To the Editor of the Morning Chronicle.

SIR,

It is stated, in the Medical Report relating to the Death of Bonaparte,—1. That the whole superior surface of the stomach adhered to the concave surface of the left lobe of the liver.—2. That at one point of adhesion (of the liver and stomach), an ulcer, which penetrated the coats of the stomach, was discovered, sufficient to allow the passage of the little finger.—3. That the internal surface of the stomach was a mass of cancerous disease, or *schirrous portions, advancing to cancer*.—4. That the convex surface of the left lobe of the liver adhered to the diaphragm.—The concave surface (as already stated) also adhering to the stomach.—5. With the exception of the adhesion, occasioned by the disease in the stomach, no one unhealthy appearance presented itself in the liver."

The event, to which the preceding Report relates, is of importance, as one of great historical interest, upon the same grounds on which our attention is still attracted to the cup of Heracles, fatal to Alexander; to Hannibal's ring; to the poniards of Brutus and his accomplices; to the proximate causes of the death of the three great Captains of antiquity.

It will afford gratification to some individuals, if a Medical Practitioner whose practice has led him to be conversant with the effects of a disease of the liver (inflammation), its consequent adhesion and ulceration; and who has also witnessed the effects of a disease of the stomach, predisposition to schirrosis, or cancerous disease, would answer the following queries:—

1. Whether the adhesion of the concave surface of the liver to the upper surface of the stomach, was not the consequence of previous disease of the liver (inflammation)?—See Dr. Baillie's *Morbid Anatomy*, Chap. IX.

2. Whether the ulcer, discoverable on separating adhesions of the liver and stomach, was not also the consequence of previous disease of the liver? Dr. Baillie observes (*ubi supra*), that the active state of the inflammation of the liver very much subsides on the formation of an abscess. And secondly, that the matter of the abscess of the adhesion of the liver and stomach, is prevented from passing into the general cavity of the abdomen; and thus adhesions are useful.

3. Whether, in a constitution predisposed to schirrous stomach (see Dr. Baillie, chap. vii.) particular causes (and what causes? do not hasten its attack—e. g. previous disease of the liver, confinement, &c.?)

4. Whether, in a liver presenting the appearance of adhesion to the diaphragm and stomach, and (at one point of adhesion to the stomach) of ulceration of the latter viscus, did not present unhealthy appearances, not the consequences for the disease the stomach?

London, July 21, 1821.

A MEDICAL STUDENT.

On the Late Coronation.

To the Editor of the Morning Chronicle.

SIR,

The Court Journals have descanted in strains sufficiently pompous and unintelligible, upon the glories of the "august ceremony," but they have observed a discreet silence upon one circumstance, though not the least interesting, connected with the late splendid pageant; I mean, the perfect apathy with which it has been regarded by the great body of the people of England. This is a curious fact, whether considered with reference to the national manners, or to the increasing intelligence of the age, and will form an interesting subject of investigation to the future historian. Superficial observers may think temporary causes sufficient to account for it; but an indifference so marked and universal—so entire a want of sympathy on the part of the people with those observances, which in the hands of their feudal tyrants were at once the instruments of gratification and delusion, can only be fairly ascribed to causes of a more general and permanent operation. The shrewd and calculating character of the people of England was never more unequivocally manifested than on Thursday last. Even the splendour of the passing show could not suspend the spirit of inquiry, and the momentary excitement which so much pomp and pageantry were calculated to produce, was mingled with comments on the inexpediency of the shew, and gloomy anticipations of its probable expence. It is true that many circumstances conspired to deprive the Coronation of of the character which usually belongs to public festivities, and to give a serious tone to the reflections of the people. In the last reign the King was crowned in the bloom and vigour of life, and a youthful Queen shared in the splendour of a ceremony which requires all the aid of female fascination to impart an interest to its cold and unmeaning formalities. How different was the scene presented at the late Coronation! The people beheld a Sovereign, not indeed oppressed with infirmities, but still arrived at a period of life, indifferently suited to the puerilities which he had to perform, and when his exertions were evidently rather a source of fatigue than of gratification. Above all, they saw their Queen excluded from a participation in the ceremony under circumstances which excited the indignation of many, and the regret of all who wished well to the Monarchy. Under such circumstances men are naturally led to inquire, whether his Majesty's Ministers were justified in advising the ceremony of the Coronation? I say his Majesty's Ministers, because, although those gentlemen have taken a great deal of pains to shew that the Coronation is a ceremony depending upon the King's absolute will, the Constitution recognises no will of the Sovereign, unless subject to the advice, and under the control of his responsible Ministers. The three following questions present themselves with regard to the pageant of Thursday last:—Has it strengthened the King's title? Was it calculated to preserve or revive respect for ancient institutions? Will any benefits likely to accrue from it compensate for the enormous expence, which will fall upon the public? Upon the first point little need be said; for it is idle to talk of the necessity of the shew, as a solemn recognition of the King's title, when that title is defined and limited by the Act of Settlement with as much precision as the office and duties of an Overseer of the Poor are set forth in the Statute of Elizabeth. But the ceremony, though not necessary, may be useful in preserving or reviving the respect of the people for the institutions of their ancestors. Whether it has this tendency, the people, who are the spectators, must be the judges, and certainly the judgment which they have passed upon the spectacle of Thursday seems sufficiently unfavourable. The truth is, that the whole thing is out of date, and the attempt at transferring the forms of chivalry to the cold realities of a modern Court produces all the effect of a *travestie*. The sketch at Liston's benefit, in which the language and manners of an English cackney are given to Roman characters, was not more incongruous. Men of very active imaginations might take the Duke of Wellington for a *preux chevalier*, and be satisfied, if they saw Mr. Nicholas Vansittart enacting the same character; but the people have a strong, though, perhaps, a coarse sense of the ludicrous side of these solemnities; they detect an absurdity with intuitive malignancy; and when once their gravity is overcome, the whole *prestige* of rank and state, and even royalty itself is dissolved.

There are many parts of the ceremony which must have been offensive to the Sovereign himself, and to which he could only have submitted from a paramount sense of duty. Thus the kissing of upwards of 20 Bishops, which was omitted at the last Coronation, was restored by his present Majesty, and it was evident from the hasty manner in which many of the Reverend Personages were dispatched, especially towards the close of the performance, that the task became at last extremely barthensome. Again, the spreading of the Dalmatic robe, or cloth of gold, over the King's head, suggested ideas which it required all the well known grace and personal dignity of his present Majesty to correct. This cloth of gold is richly studded with gems and

flowers of various hues, resembling the eyes in the tail of the bird of Juno, and when elevated in a particular manner above the head of the Sovereign, produced a singular effect—

Namque alias fit uti rubro sit clara pyropo;
Interdum quodam sensu fit, uti videatur
Inter cœruleum virides miscere smaragdos,
Caudaque Pavonis larga cum luce repleta est.

Whatever may be the expediency of this ceremony, the question of expence is one upon which there will be little difference of opinion, and it will require more ingenuity than the Court Scribes possess to persuade the people of England that they have had their money's worth. It is supposed that this day's amusement will cost the public not less than half a million, a sum, which would have made good the whole deficiency to the revenue by the repeal of the Agricultural Horse Tax. Upon the whole it seems clear that no prudent Minister, after the experience of the past would advise the celebration of a future Coronation. The Coronation Oath, which is the only significant part of the ceremony, might be taken without parade or expence like the oaths for the other branches of the legislature, and in so doing, the Sovereign would better consult his own true dignity, and the interests of his people, than in celebrating an idle and expensive pageant, though invested in a robe resplendent with gold, and bedecked with the produce of "forty thousand sheep's trotters."

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

July 23, 1821.

A DRAPER.

Constitutional Association.

To the Editor of the Times.

Sir,

Dr. Stow on Saturday last published an advertisement of a few additional subscriptions to the Constitutional Association. Amongst the various edifying additions which follow the names contained in this advertisement, is the following:—"S. Whitbread (not the brewer)—better beer, less froth, and no sedition." Though I have spent several years in the study and practice of the English law, I am not sufficiently familiar with those new and appalling doctrines which have been lately promulgated on the subject of libel, to determine whether the above words do, or do not, constitute a libel: but I am quite certain, that they constitute a most illiberal and unjustifiable attack upon a highly respectable individual, and have much more of abstract and moral criminality, and a more inveterate spirit of calumny and detraction, than most of those publications against which the Constitutional Association has levelled in destructive prosecution.

If you should think proper to make your readers acquainted with this additional instance of the inconsistency of this society, you may possibly be the means of preventing some of them from being deceived by its professions of impartiality and public spirit.

I am, Sir, your

July 21, 1821.

CONSTANT READER.

P. S. I observe, amongst the subscribers above referred to, the name of the Rev. Richard Blacow. Can this be the person who was a few years ago convicted of a most atrocious libel on a virtuous lady, and who writhed in the Court of King's Bench under the severe language of Mr Justice Grose in passing sentence upon him? Is it possible that this convicted libeller should be a member of a society for the prosecution of libels?

Oil used at the Anointing.

To the Editor of the Morning Chronicle.

Sir,

I live in a country village, where a few friends occasionally meet to discuss matters of what we conceive grave importance. Of course, the grand ceremony of the Coronation, its utility, solemnity, and antiquity have not escaped our attention, and the matter has been fairly argued *pro* and *con*. One point has, however, created a considerable degree of difficulty, which is respecting the kind of oil used in anointing our Sovereign Lord the King. One of our Members, who is himself a perfumer, declares positively that it was the "Veritable Macassar," whilst another Member, who is a rat-catcher, as strenuously asserted it was the "Oil of Rhodium," mixed with a little Essence of Thistle Wort. On referring to a description of the Oil of Rhodium, we find it is given as possessing "a very alluring as well as disguising effect." Will you be so kind as to set our society right upon this subject, and oblige,

Sir, your faithful servant,

July 25, 1821.

RIDICULUS MUS.

P. S. I take the liberty of adding, that as Sir George Naylor is compiling "a full, true, and particular Account" of this grand piece of business, it is most essential to ascertain the point in question, in order that the said Knight may include it in his book.

Hines to Florence.—From the Etonian.

Long years have passed with silent pace,
Florence! since thou and I have met;
Yet—when that meeting I retrace,
My cheek is pale, my eye is wet;
For I was doom'd from thence to rove,
O'er distant tracts of earth and sea,
Unaided, Florence!—save by love;
And unremember'd,—save by thee!
We met! and hope beguil'd our fears,
Hope, ever bright, and ever vain;
We parted then in silent tears,
Never to meet,—in life,—again.
The myrtle that I gaze upon,
Sad token by thy love devis'd,
Is all the record left of one
So long bewail'd,—so dearly priz'd.
You gave it in an hour of grief,
When gifts of love are doubly dear;
You gave it—and one tender leaf
Glisten'd the while with Beauty's tear.
A tear—oh! lovelier far to me,
Shed for me in my saddest hour,
Than feign'd and fleeting smiles could be,
In courtly hall, or summer bower.
You strove my anguish to beguile,
With distant hopes of future weal;
You strove!—alas! you could not smile,
Nor speak the hope you did not feel.
I bore the gift Affection gave,
O'er desert sand and thorny brake,
O'er rugged rock and stormy wave,
I lov'd it for the giver's sake;
And often in my happiest day,
In scenes of bliss, and hours of pride,
When all around was glad and gay,
I look'd upon thy gift—and sigh'd:
And when on ocean, or on cliff,
Forth strode the Spirit of the Storm,
I gaz'd upon thy fading gift,
I thought upon thy fading form;
Forgot the light'ning's vivid dart,
Forgot the rage of sky and sea,
Forgot the doom that bade us part,—
And only liv'd to love, and thee.
Florence! thy myrtle blooms! but thou,
Beneath thy cold and lowly stone,
Forgetful of our mutual vow,
And of a heart—still all thine own,
Art laid in that unconscious sleep,
Which he that waits thee soon must know,
Where none may smile, and none may weep,
None dream of bliss,—or wake to woe.
If e'er, as Fancy oft will feign,
To the dear land that gave thee birth,
Thy fleeting shade returns again,
To look on him thou lov'd'st on earth,
It may a moment's joy impart,
To know that this, thy favourite tree,
Is to my desolated heart
Almost as dear as thou could'st be.
My Florence!—soon—the thought is sweet!
The turf that wraps thee I shall press;
Again, my Florence! we shall meet,
In bliss—or in forgetfulness.
With thee in Death's oblivion laid,
I will not have the cypress gloom
To throw its sickly, sullen shade,
Over the stillness of my tomb:
And there the scutcheon shall not shine,
And there the banner shall not wave;
The treasures of the glittering mine
Would ill become a lover's grave;
But when, from this abode of strife,
My liberated shade shall roam,
Thy myrtle, that has cheer'd my life
Shall decorate my narrow home;
And it shall bloom in beauty there,
Like Florence in her early day;
Or, upt by cold December's air,
Whither—like Hope and thee—aways.

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

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Sonnet to Italy.

Full many a glorious meed the brave have won
Treading the path that "leads but to the grave;"
Italia! these were thine—and these to save
From dumb oblivion, and Time's blighting frown,
Britannia's muse's raise the plausible strain
In sounds that breathe of rapture and of woe;
But none more deeply melt, more grandly flow
Than Harold's lay sublime, and thrilling voice of pain.
Oh thou! once halo of a matchless age,
Where is thy brightness—where thy glory now?
Not wholly fled—while Byron's life-fraught page
With all thy deeds of chivalry shall glow,
His muse hath thrown a spell around thy name
That shall preserve thee in coeval fame.

Banda, January 22, 1822.

D. L. R.

Concreted Poison of Snakes.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

Although not a *Medical Man*, yet having often been obliged to seek the aid of Medicine, and moreover having nearly reached that period of life, when it is said that every man ought to be his own Physician, I hope I shall not be accused of presumption for noticing the Query of *Medicus*, which appeared in your JOURNAL of this day (January 27).

It has not unfrequently been imputed to me as a crime, my possessing knowledge of subjects, which from their nature, are completely foreign to my official pursuits; yet I trust that I shall never be so far deficient in philanthropy as to withhold any information which may tend, in how inferior so ever a degree, to benefit any one of my fellow creatures, merely from a slavish dread of giving offence to the capricious, or to such as conceive that Medical men alone ought to be permitted to write upon Medical topics; perhaps not aware that some of the most powerful and beneficial articles of the *Materia Medica*, were either the inventions or discoveries of men not belonging to the Profession. As far as regards Specifics, this is more palpable; since it is to the researches of one of these *Interlopers* into the Books of the Hebrews, that we are indebted for the knowledge that Human Lice, taken inwardly, are a certain cure for the Jaundice: a prescription so delicate in itself as to warrant the conclusion that it could not possibly have been derived from any other people!

Thus much premised, I beg, through the medium of your widely circulated JOURNAL, to inform *Medicus*, that the Medicine called by the Bengallee Doctors *BIS*, is not any thing else than the concreted poison of that dreadful Reptile, the *Gokura Snake*, known to European Naturalists by the definition of the *Hooded Snake*, from the fanciful but erroneous conception of its possessing a hood; hence also named by the Portuguese *Cobra de Capello*. From some personal observations, made by myself, of the cases in which I have seen it successfully administered, I should be inclined to suppose, that its use is indicated only in such cases of Fever, Cholera Morbus, and some few other desperate diseases, when the almost total extinction of the vital heat, and almost total prevalence of cold, shews the near approach of that comatose paroxysm which is the certain forerunner of death.

I remember a case in point which occurred some time in the year 1814: One of my Bearers had been for some days ill of a kind of Fever; but as these people classify almost all the diseases which affect them under this generic head, I did not give myself much concern about him; thinking, that when he had in his own judgment, skulked sufficiently long from his duties, he would announce himself convalescent, eat his Rice, (a full acknowledgment with them of a sick man's restoration to health)

and resume his functions; a practice which is very prevalent among the laboring classes in this country. The event however shewed that I was mistaken in my conjectures; for his fellows came to tell me, that he was extremely ill, and near unto death. In this dilemma, as I could do nothing of myself, I ordered them to call in a Bengallee Doctor which they quickly did. The Doctor, after feeling the man's pulse, told me, that he would certainly die in the course of the night, unless he would take the *Bis*, at the same time explaining the great danger to be apprehended from the violence of the remedy; which, on the one hand would either "his quietus make" more efficaciously than "a bare bodkin," or on the other hand, inevitably snatch him from the rude grasp of Azrael the Angel of Death, 't' en ready in attendance to convey his victim (he being a Moosulmaun) into the Moobummudan Purgatory, Barzakh, there to undergo the discipline of the Iron Mace, inflicted by the hands of Haroot and Maroot, those dire interrogatorists appointed for the examination of all the defunct and faithful believers in Islamism.

But to resume my narration: I was, as you may readily conceive, extremely unwilling to take upon myself the weighty responsibility of ordering it to be administered. The case however being desperate, I explained to his fellow Bearers, (among whom there chanced to be some of his relations) the almost certain probability of his death unless the *Bis* was given to him; at the same time leaving the matter entirely to their decision. This had the effect I contemplated; for after consulting amongst themselves for a few minutes they unanimously consented to a trial of it, from a thorough conviction they had of the hopelessness of his recovery without it; but they urged their incapacity to satisfy the demand of the Doctor. This I engaged to do myself, whereupon the *Bis* was administered, to the best of my recollection, between the hours of seven and eight in the evening; and in the morning, to my great surprize, the man was recused from the jaws of death, entirely free from fever, but in a state of great debility. The quantity given was about the size of a mustard seed, or somewhat bigger. Soon after its administration, its effects became visible, producing from its highly heating properties an almost instantaneous diaphoresis of the whole body, which required the constant flirtation of the fan, and the frequent recourse to the expressed juice of cooling seed, such as *somph*, to render the medicine in any degree supportable. The Doctor ordered him for breakfast some *dulse* (milk curds,) and further enjoined an abstinence from all food or condiments of a heating quality, as well as to avoid exposure to the sun for the next ensuing twelve months.

In the course of a few days the man had so far recovered, that although unable to undergo the labor of carrying the palkee, he was able to proceed by easy journies to his house in Jessore; where he remained for upwards of two years subsequent to the administration of the *Bis*, before he was sufficiently recruited in strength as to be able to resume his usual occupation of a Palkee-bearer. So very deleterious to the human body is the internal administration of this Poison, a circumstance which is in direct refutation of a fanciful hypothesis avowed by many European Practitioners, namely, that the Poison of Snakes if taken into the stomach is perfectly inert and innoxious: they declaring, that its bad qualities are manifested only, when operating on the blood, being introduced into it through the lymphatic veins, causing thereby a separation of the serous from the sanguine fluid. So much for the truth of theories not founded upon practice!

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

A JUNGUL ADEM.

Mar-i-stan,
January 26, 1822.

HIGH WATER AT CALCUTTA THIS DAY.

Morning	2 27
Evening	2 53
Moon's Age	15 Days

Letter from the Mountains.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

On the 17th of August, after much trouble and loss I succeeded in boiling a Barometrical tube, which by many observations I found to differ only 0.002 from Dolland's.

August 28, 1821.—I moved my Camp to Ropa, a distance of 4 miles. The road was good in the dell along the bank of the Darboong, and I was mounted on a Ghooont. Fields and hamlets are scattered about in the dell, which is embowered by newsa, keloo, apricot, and apple trees. I passed the village of Sheebe, which is occupied by a few Lamas and Nuns: close by it is a copper mine which has not been worked for many years. Ropa contains 20 families and is elevated 9,800 feet above the sea; consequently the seasons and natural productions are the same as at Soongnum. Thus far many supplies of grain were transported by horses and mules; but on account of the ruggedness of the road onwards, it became necessary to exchange them for sheep. This occasioned some delay and obliged me to halt for the night.

August 29.—I proceeded to a resting place for Travellers named Pomarchun, distant 10½ miles. Commencing with a level road through fields, we soon encountered the usual toils of mountain journeying; and after 2½ miles of pretty steep ascent, we came to a pass at an elevation of about thirteen thousand four hundred (13,400) from the sea. The Barometer was 18,512, the temperature of the mercury 79° and that of the open air 58°. The surrounding hills are slaty and crumble away at the surface, which is almost naked; stunted pine and arborescent juniper now and then occurring. Just below this the first branches of the Darboong are concentrated: the streams rise in the eternal snow, and rush down from different directions in clamour and foam to unite their waters. The next four miles of the road is of a very extraordinary nature; but words want force to make a true impression, and description would appear fictitious. After a series of difficulties and dangers, with much fatigue, we descended to a considerable stream, and crossing it by a wooden bridge, we proceeded upon a level soil to Soomdo, a few huts occupied by shepherds and their flocks. Hence to Camp, with little variety latterly, in a forest belt of birch trees limited at the verge of 14,000 feet. To-day we passed a copper mine; and on the opposite bank of the river, facing the pass, is a very productive one. This was worked a few years ago; but the miner (who was a native of Chumba) after levying a large sum of money from the inhabitants of Ropa, disappeared, and no farther progress has been made since.

Pama-Chun is elevated 13,700 feet: it is named after the species of juniper called Pama, which is the only wood for fuel to be found in the vicinity. The birches, although vegetating at greater heights, shrink from the mass of mountain and the eternal snow that shuts up the dell. The Darboong is here very much reduced in size: the cliffs rise from the water's edge in wild desolate disorder; every year marks them with frailty and decay. Their sharp summits crumble away by unceasing frost, and their steep sides corroded by melting snow, unable to support the increasing weight, break asunder and carry destruction to every thing they meet with, and choke up the stream for a time, which however soon makes a passage till it is again arrested by other masses. In some places we find vast bodies of snow beneath which the river runs concealed for many hundred yards, and even ceases to be heard. As the snow thaws, fragments of rock are disclosed; but such is the bulk of these gelid arches, that the season makes little impression on them before a fresh field is precipitated. I had a large flock of sheep loaded with grain: they carry ten pueka seers each, and to my surprise they arrived at Camp, before any of the baggage part. The latter straggled in by sunset, others at midnight; and the tent with a few things were lost sight of, from this time forward. I wished to have stopped at Soomdo, but the guides dreaded bad weather, and were desirous of crossing the chain the following day, as a heavy fall of snow might block up the passage for some days.

August 30.—It rained and snowed a little during the night, and at sun-rise the Thermometer was 36°: our clothes were covered with icicles, and I felt symptoms of rheumatism. I marched to Sapona, a resting place for Travellers, distance 8½ miles. The first part of the road was good, often narrow and open to the Darboong, which we crossed three times by arches of snow. The mountains are limestone of many colours: they project in mural forms, and end in peaked summits of great height. Not a trace of vegetation finds nourishment here; and the snow cannot find a rest, but is hurled down, together with the rock itself, and is exhibited at the bottom, in banks and accumulations of a frightful magnitude.

We had now come 2½ miles, and here the dell was terminated and closed round. The Darboong was lost amongst the fields of snow and ice, by which it was generated; the whole space on every side was floored by ice, half-hid under stones and rubbish. In some places the snow is of an incredible thickness, and lies in heaps. Having accumulated for years together, it separates by its gravity, and spreads wide desolation in its route. Nowhere in all my travels, have I observed such enormous bodies of snow and ice, or altogether such a scene. So rapid and incessant is the progress of destruction here, that piles of stones are erected to guide the Traveller; since the path-way is often obliterated in a few days by fresh showers of splinters. Our elevation was now upwards of 15,000 feet, although we had but ascended in company with the river.

Here only began our toils: we scaled the slope of the mountain very slowly; respiration was laborious, and we felt exhausted at every step. The crest of the pass was not visible, and we saw no limit to our exertions. The road inclined to an angle of 30°. Vast benches of limestone, like marble, were passed under; the projections frowned over us in new and horrid shapes, stretching into space. Our situation was different from any thing we had yet experienced: it cannot be described. Long before we got up, our respiration became hurried and oppressive, and compelled us to sit down every few yards; and then only could we inhale a sufficient supply of air. The least motion was accompanied by debility and mental dejection; and thus we laboured on for two miles. The last half mile was over the eternal snow, sinking with the foot from three to twelve inches, the fresh covering of the former night. The direct road leads in the center of the gap, where the snow is very deep and treacherous; and we made a circuit to the right to avoid the danger of being swallowed up in one of the dark rents into which often shepherds and their flocks have sunk never to rise. The day was cloudy, and a strong wind half froze us. The rocks were falling in all sides, and we narrowly escaped destruction. I myself twice saw large blocks of rock pass with dreadful velocity through the line of people, and between two of them not four feet apart.

At half past 2, I reached the summit of the pass named Manerung; and the two Barometers, when adjusted, gave—Dolland 15,300, the tube I boiled at Soongnum 15,270. The temperature of the Mercury was 60° in one, and 52° in the other, and the air was 36°: which will answer to an elevation above 18,600 feet. There is a Sugar and a very circumscribed spot free of snow, on a level with the crest, and I would have halted here, had the tent arrived or even been in view; but I was suffering from rheumatism, and thought it advisable to descend to a milder climate. I saw very distinctly the Paralasa range covered with snow: it seemed to run N. 25° E. and S. 25° W. and shewed an elevation from 13' to 15'.

Leaving the pass we travelled over the snow for a mile, gently descending. The wind blew with great violence and benumbed us; but the sun shone bright and caused a reflection from the snow that affected our eyes. To save my own I threw a handkerchief over my face, but often sinking above the knee, I preferred exposing them, in order to look after the security of the feet. None of our eyes were much inflamed; and it was scarcely to be expected, at this season, when the snow is soft and somewhat soiled. In the cold weather, when the snow forms a hard crust and sparkles like diamonds, the reflection of the sun's rays is very distressing to the eye-sight.

The road, after quitting the grand snow-bed, became extremely rough, leading over the scattered wrecks of the cliffs and patches of melting snow, and amongst the edge of and across a stream running in a channel of solid ice. We descended with great difficulty over the steep banks of splinters and soil, moistened by subterranean snow. The adjacent ridges are wholly limestone, without one tuft of grass or any vestige of vegetation; and, deserted even by the snow, they exhibit an enormous extent of pure rock, and spire into slender summits, assuming a variety of forms which is beyond conception.

We encamped at the foot of the great slope that stretches from the pass, where the dell takes a regular shape. The stream spreads out, and ripples upon the sand and pebbles; the mountains slant away, and vegetation takes possession of the slopes at their base. The Camp, which is a resting place for Travellers, was 15,200 feet above the sea, the Barometer shewing 17.270. The sheep arrived on the ground at the same time I did; but before dark, only 10 loads of baggage came up. Most of the people stopped a short way below the great snow bed, and some of them were unable to reach the pass on account of headaches. This day's journey was rather severe for people encumbered with baggage. The length and difficulty of the ascent, the rarity of the atmosphere, and rigors of the climate, even at midsummer make the passage formidable to the most robust individual.

August 31.—It had snowed at sun-set in the evening before, and this morning the Thermometer at sun-rise was 31°. My bed, which was spread upon the ground, was frozen, and I found my eyes swollen, but not very painful. It snowed on the surrounding mountains during the night, and I became anxious for the people who were missing, and the baggage. I therefore sent back two persons to ascertain the state of the Pass, and to order those who had not crossed to return to Soongnam if the attempt to come on would incur risk. From sleeping upon the frozen ground for two nights, I felt the encroachments of rheumatic pains, and had almost determined to rest here; but the greatest proportion of the rear people arriving by 1 p. m. I proceeded to Manes, a distance 6½ miles. The road lay through the dell, upon soil covered with prickly bushes, and we met with fine crops of wild leeks at the height of 15,000 feet. At 3½ miles from Camp, latterly by a rapid descent, we came into an open valley, being an expanse of level sand and pebbles. We followed the stream till it merged into a lake, and here leaving it on our right, we descended to Manes, which is 2½ miles farther on. This is a large village of 50 houses in two divisions separated by a stream. It is elevated 11,900 feet, and lies on the right bank of the Speetee river, 400 or 500 feet above it. Around the village is some level soil bearing crops of wheat, barley, and ooa, which do not extend higher than 12,000 feet.

September 1.—I found no person in this village who could read the introductory letter I had received from Putee Ram. I therefore sent it, accompanied by a Khuttuk, to the Kharpan or Governor of Dankur Fort, and requested a verbal answer. In the evening it was returned, accompanied by a Khuttuk and a message that I might proceed to Peeno, for which purpose he would furnish me with guides. The route by Dankur although preferable in point of access was more circuitous than the other; and as there is no bridge to recross to Peeno and in consequence of the late rain I foresaw there would be some delay. The Dankur Commandant informed me that his authority over Peeno was purely nominal, and that he had no concern with the place beyond receiving the tribute for Ludak. I got observations of the sun and stars for the Latitude of my Camp at Manes, which gave 32° 1' 57"—

September 2.—I made a journey to Peeno, a distance of 13½ miles. The road was excellent for 4 miles, keeping along the right bank of the Speetee River a little above the stream; for 2½ miles more it lay in the bed of the river, and was equally good, as far as the small village of Solok. The Dell is frequently a mile across, and the Speetee winds through it amongst islands of sand and pebbles, which are now forsaken by the water and covered with barberries and other bushes. Dankur fort opposite to this is a considerable building, and like Sheeakbur, it incloses the

houses, in number about 40. The walls of the fort are partly mud and stone; there is water within it, and the position amongst rugged projections of gravel appears well chosen. Above the fort the river divides: the largest body of water, which has a Jhoolla (bridge of ropes) across it, rises in the Paralasa snowy range on the N. W. and is called either Speetee or Koonjomchoo; the other, also a large stream, is named, Peeno, after the Purgunna through which it flows. It receives many supplies from different quarters, the principal branches have their source near Tere pass, on the S. W.

I was here informed of a difficult part of the road that might be avoided if the Peeno stream was fordable: two people attempted it, but found it impossible to succeed, and we had no choice but to encounter the danger. The road still lay in the bed of the river for 1½ miles; and ascending for another mile, we reached the intricate part. It was truly frightful to the view: in one place there is an inclined notched tree for the passage of a chasm: beyond this there is a line of rocky ledges excavated for the toes to enter; above, are loose crags projecting over the passengers, and beneath is a mural precipice more than 100 feet deep. Even unloaded people get over with the greatest difficulty; we were consequently under the necessity of lowering down the baggage by ropes,—a very tedious operation. Beyond this we came to an inclined rock 100 feet high, which we had to climb over; yet although full of asperities and rents, it could scarcely be ascended bare-footed, and to save time and accidents I fixed a rope on the summit and by this we got up. The road continued dangerous for 1½ miles farther; thence to Peeno along the edge of the stream. The dell is between ½ and ¾ mile across, and is occupied by sand and pebbles, the river winding through it in several channels. The hills on each side are of blue limestone, sharp at their tops but crumbling below.

Peeno comprises several villages, and is not the name of any individual village. The spot where I encamped, is called Tengdee, and is about 12,000 feet from the level of the sea. The lower half of the walls of the houses are built of stone, and the upper half of unburnt bricks. The roofs are flat; and on them all their fire-wood, which is collected with great labour, is piled up. There are a few fields of ooa, barley, and some pease.

Speetee is a distinct Purgunna, containing about 30 villages, and lies between Buschur, Kooloo, Ludak, and Chinese Tartary. It has occasionally been under the authority of each state; and about 55 years ago, Dankur Fort was in the possession of of Buschur. For 2 years past these border districts have frequently been the scene of war; but their contests were neither bloody nor protracted, and resembled the frays amongst the Scottish Clans of old times, being confined to the seizure of cattle and sometimes setting fire to a village. The revenue is now chiefly shared between Ludak and Chinese Tartary; but there is an annual present of 30 punkhees or blankets to Buschur, and as many to Kooloo. There are three purgunnas, Manes, Peeno, and Losur, each under charge of an Officer who nominally acknowledges the authority of the Kharpan of Dankur. There are lead mines at Pokk or Pokso, Lara, Leedung, and some other places. They are very productive, but the lead is thought less valuable than that of Sirmoor and Jousar: it sells at 90 or 100 Sicea weight per Rupee.

The country, as far as I could see, has a very desolate aspect: and impresses us with no very favorable idea of the more interior regions of Ludak. The villages of Peeno are elevated from 12,000 to 12,500 feet above the level of the sea. Dankur, which was fixed trigonometrically, and its elevation observed from two stations, is almost 13,000 feet; and some of the villages farther up the river, are probably more. The mountains are all of limestone, arid and barren: the only trees met with were a few dwarfish poplars near Manes, but in the vicinity of Peeno there are no trees of any kind, and the few prickly bushes seldom arrive at the height of 3 inches. About Losur the country must be even more sterile.

I am, Sir, Your's, &c.

Camp Manes, September 5, 1821.

A TRAVELLER.

Greek Prayer for Victory.

Free Translation of the "Greek Prayer for Victory," lately inserted in the Calcutta Journal.

Hark! our ancient battle-cry,
"Glorious Death, or Victory!"

Kind Heaven! grant our ardent prayer,
Oh! bid Success his ensign bear;
Let distant ages loud proclaim
Th' undaunted Ypsilanti's name!
The Hero, with his Spartan band,
Our Patriot Chief, who dare withstand
The Oppressors of our native land.—
Issuing from the heights that bound
Hyrcania's ample Lake around;
More fell than Cerberus of yore,
Implacable, begun'd with gore;
The hellish Fiends of Othman race,
Long, long have heap'd the foul disgrace,
Ruthless, have ravag'd, torn, defiled,
And made enchanting Greece a wild.
Greece! oh my country! once, of Arts
The gen'rous Nurse, of gallant Hearts;
Fair birthplace of Philosophy,
Of heav'n-descended Poesy,
Of Freedom—slaughter'd now thy sires—
Thy cities burnt, their fun'ral fires—
Thy virgins forc'd—thy priestly train
Dragg'd from the altar, basely slain—
And—heav'ns! thy griefs what tongue can show!
Sure, thou hast drain'd the cup of woe.—
Friends! Countrymen! within whose veins,
One drop of Grecian blood remains,
Thermopylae and Marathon
Your charge-word be—On, Warriors! on.

Shout our ancient battle-cry,
"Glorious Death, or Victory."

Calcutta,

T. S.

Nautical Notices.

Madras, January 23, 1822.—The **ANDROMEDA** will sail on Thursday morning for England direct.—*Passengers*.—Mrs. Cothor, Mrs. Roe, Captains Samuel and Smith, Madras Cavalry; Lieutenants Roe and Berridge, His Majesty's 30th Regiment. *Children*: Misses Newlyn and Roe.

The **CAMBRIDGE** is expected to continue her voyage with the same destination this morning.—*Passengers*.—Major General and Mrs. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Paske, Mrs. Power, D. H. Dallas, Esq. Captain Grenville. *Children*: Misses Paske, J. Paske Miller, D. L. Smith, and Power, and Master T. Macaulay.

The **ELIZA** sailed yesterday for London.—*Passengers*.—Mrs. Hough, Mrs. Goldie, Mrs. Dalzell, Reverend J. Hough, Chaplain; Lieutenant T. Cussans, Artillery; J. Law, Esq. Assistant Surgeon. *Children*: Misses E. Hough, M. Hough, M. J. Goldie, E. Goldie, and J. Latter; Masters J. Hough, T. G. P. Hough, J. R. Goldie, T. Latter, and A. Dalzell.

The **WOODFORD** will follow on Thursday, calling at Pondicherry for the Honorable Mrs. Murrav and family, and Mrs. Chamier and family.—*Malvas Gazette*.

Ceylon, January 5, 1822.—The **PRINCESS CHARLOTTE** sailed from Galle on the 1st instant; where she received on board the following *Passengers*: J. Richardson, Esq. and E. D. Boyd, Esq. both of His Majesty's Civil Service; and Master Francis Dickson, and Miss Mary Dickson.

A ship was heard anchored in the offing of Galle late on the evening of the 3d, but at so great a distance that she had not been communicated with, when the Post of the following morning left that station—She hove in sight from the westward. There is very little chance we fear of her proving to be from England, as an express would probably have been received by this time to announce her arrival, had that been the case.—*Ceylon Government Gazette*.

Fire in the Durrumtollah.

On Sunday night, about 12 or 1 o'clock, a fire broke out in a Native hut at the back of Mr. Schraut's Livery Stables, or nearly opposite the INDIA GAZETTE Printing Office; and not less than 200 Native huts, being that range situated between the Durrumtollah and Jaun Bazar, included between Neelmunee Haldar's and Jaun Bazar, were burnt to the ground. A quantity of wood lying in that quarter also caught fire, and part of it was destroyed. The fire is said to have continued burning from a little after midnight till nearly day-light in the morning. We are informed by a person who passed over the ground the succeeding evening, that little of the frail tenements remained, but heaps of hot ashes; and hundreds of the houseless inhabitants had taken up their abode on the ruins, and were sleeping quietly under the moon-beams, beside the wrecks of their furniture, and household-gods.

Shipping Arrivals.**BOMBAY.**

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence	Left
Jan. 9	George the Fourth	British	P. Barbet	Colombo	Dec. 4
9	Elizabeth	British	J. Keys	Penang	—

Shipping Departures.**CALCUTTA.**

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destination
Feb. 4	Frolic	British	J. Randle	Sumatra

MADRAS.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destination
Jan. 19	Mary Ann Sophia	British	R. Chapman	Batavia
20	John Shore	British	J. Sutherland	Sadras

BOMBAY.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destination
Jan. 8	Edmonstone	British	C. Sakley	Penang
8	Ernaad	British	D. Jones	Calcutta
14	Nerbudda	British	F. Patrick	Bengal
15	Sarah	British	T. Thacker	London

Passengers.

Passengers per SARAH, from Bombay for London.—John Elphinston, Esq. Mrs. Elphinston, Mrs. Fenwick, Henry Shank, Esq. Dr. Henry Robertson, Douglas Christie, Esq. Mrs. Christie, Major William Grant, Major William Hinde, of His Majesty's 65th Regiment, Captain Melville, 1st Cavalry, Captain R. Ogilvy, Captain R. W. Flemming, Mr. Greaves, H. Fawcett, Mr. R. Harrison, Mary Ann Elphinston, James Elphinston Robertson, Hannah F. Christie, John Christie, Mary Christie, Clementine, C. M. Fenwick, John Wallace, Mary Crawford, Eliza Keith, James Robertson, Harriet Lagrin, Louisa Lagrin, Richard Egan, Stephen Hough, W. T. Wilson, Elizabeth Canon, Charlotte Canon, James Archdeacon.

Administrations to Estates.

Alexander Robertson, Esq. late one of the Partners of the Firm of Davidson, Robertson, and Co. of Calcutta, Merchants and Agents, deceased.—Leith Alexander Davidson, Esq.

Mr. Sullivan Davis, deceased.—Cosynanth Mullick.

Major General Thomas Saunders Bateman, late of the Honorable Company's Bengal Military Establishment, deceased.—Alexander Colvin, Esq.

Marriages.

At Madras, on the 19th ultimo, at St. George's Church, by the Reverend WILLIAM ROY, Captain M. C. CHASE, of the Honorable the Governor's Body Guard, to **GEORGIANA FRANCES**, youngest daughter of **PETER CHERRY**, Esq. First Judge of the Provincial Court in the Centre Division.

At Madras, on the 19th ultimo, at St. Mary's Church, Mr. ROBERT STEPHEN THEOBALDS, to Miss **ISABELLA AMELIA BRANSON**.

At Bombay, on the 15th ultimo, Lieutenant **THOMAS K. TERREL**, of the Honorable Company's Marine, to Miss **ANNE MARIA NEWTON**, of Bombay.